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RURAL  
WORLD

# COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE HORTICULTURE HORSES CATTLE SHEEP SWINE ETC.

Established 1848.

ST. LOUIS, MO. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1902.

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## COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

**NORMAN J. COLMAN, EDITOR.**  
Published every Wednesday, in Chemical building, corner of Eighth and Olive streets, St. Louis, Mo., at one dollar per year. Eastern office, Chalmers D. Colman, 120 Temple Court, New York City. Advertisers will find the RURAL WORLD the best advertising medium of its class in the United States. Address all letters to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, Chemical Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Subscribers must bear in mind that the subscription price of the RURAL WORLD is one dollar a year, and that we do not receive single subscriptions for a less sum, but in our constant effort to enlarge our circulation, we do allow old subscribers to take actually NEW subscribers at the fifty-cent rate, adding a new name with their own for one dollar, and other new names at fifty cents each, but in no case do we accept two OLD subscribers for one dollar. We are willing to make a loss on a new subscriber the first year, believing he will find the RURAL WORLD indispensable ever after. We also send the RURAL WORLD in conjunction with either the twice-a-week St. Louis "Republic" or the twice-a-week "Globe-Democrat" for one dollar and fifty cents a year, and new subscribers may be added at the fifty-cent rate. Published at this remarkably low price—less than actual cost—all subscribers must see the necessity of our dropping from our subscription list every name as soon as the year paid for expires. Thus, if, on the printed slip on each paper you see John Jones, Feb. '02, it indicates that the name will drop from the list at the end of February, and if he wishes to continue to receive it, he must renew his subscription. If he would do it a week or two in advance, it would save us the trouble of taking his name off the list and again putting it in type, when he renewed, which frequently causes mistakes. This is the season to push the good work of getting new subscribers. Show your neighbors a copy of the RURAL WORLD, call their attention to the large amount of fresh, original, entertaining and instructive reading matter contained in each issue; tell them of our large number of intelligent correspondents, and how highly you appreciate its weekly visits and of the low cost at which it can be received. If our readers will spend but a portion of one or two days in enlisting in this work they can easily add more than fifty thousand names within the next 60 days. Who will engage in this work? Will not each reader, male and female, young and old, go into the field at once and see how much he can do to help not only the farmer, but the cause of progressive agriculture?

### A FARM IRRIGATION EXHIBIT.

One of the exhibits of Colorado at the St. Louis World's Fair is to be a miniature irrigated farm, typical of the cultivated lands of the arid West. It will be a chief feature of the agricultural part of that State's exhibit. About 200,000 feet of space will be irrigated every day by the most approved methods to show every feature of the application of water. This miniature farm will be placed by the miniature mine promised by Mr. Thomas F. Walsh.

### AN IDEAL RURAL COLLEGE PROGRAM.

There has been received at this office a program of the exercises of the Southern College Institute, located at Albion, Ill. The subjects assigned to the young men and women placed on the program are so intensely interesting as they are in the educational trend that we hope colleges and academies in rural sections will yet adopt. We realize more and more that in the rising generation lies much of the hope of the "new farmer" and "new farm home." Our readers who are so deeply interested in live agricultural topics will, we feel sure, be pleased with the subjects on this program, which are as follows: "Our Public Domain," J. H. Mayne; "Forestry and Irrigation," R. S. Bennett; "Birds and Insects," Blanche Potter; "R. G. Hodgson; "Corn and its Uses," Adam Bristow; "Silos and Silage," J. T. George; "Cattle Raising in Illinois," John Hodgson; "Hogs," J. E. Hudgins; "Flower Culture," Flora Quindry. Young people familiar with the true principles underlying such subjects will return to farm homes thoroughly awake to the privileges of farm life and they will boast that they are farmers.

Prof. W. J. Cook, principal of this institution, in a personal letter says: "A list

of the RURAL WORLD kept in the college for reference has been of practical use in the preparation of their essays. The treatment of the subjects by the students was excellent and would have done credit to a district farmers' institute."

We are pleased to know that the RURAL WORLD is aiding in this educational work on farm themes. The educated farmer is our aim, for a knowledge of the various phases of plant and animal life and a knowledge of soils and how to treat them will make farming a prosperous business which will result in giving to the world the ideal home, the cultured farm home.

### MAINTAINING SOIL FERTILITY.

The good business man does not permit his stock in trade to depreciate by neglect or careless handling; neither will a thrifty farmer let his land run down. If the farm is to be a paying one, the fertility of the soil must never be lost sight of. Our grandfathers and fathers practiced enriching their farms by scattering the manure from the barn and barnyard. From actual experience, without knowing the cause, they knew that profitable crops of grains followed where clover had been plowed under.

Commercial fertilizers were used to some extent, but they were expensive and little was known regarding the varying needs of different soils and crops. The farmer of today has the benefit of all the fertilizer investigations made by the various state experiment stations. The experts of these stations, realizing the great need there is for knowledge of soil fertility, have given this subject exhaustive study.

This subject of green manuring should be most carefully studied by farmers. T. B. Terry attributes to plowing under heavy crops of green clover the high degree of fertility of his farm. This method enables the farmer to speedily add humus to the land. A crop of cow peas will in a few months be ready to plow under for a grain crop to follow. The rye will act as a winter cover and will prevent the leaching of the land. The advantage of rye covering is in its saving of fertility. The thrifty farmer will study every phase of this problem. There are times when commercial fertilizers are profitable, but above all will the farmer study how to make the farm produce its own plant food.

### THE DROUTH SUFFERERS.

The great majority of our readers know from personal experience of last season's devastating drouth that prevailed so long and over so wide an area. It affected very seriously many thousands of our farmers, even in the richest agricultural section of our land, through the cutting off of stock water and feed, forcing the sacrifice of much stock, compelling the reduction of family expenses to the lowest possible point, and doubtless resulting in many instances in the foreclosure of the mortgage and loss of the home. But while, as we say, there have been many cases of distress, even in our best developed farming sections, we have been able to see, generally speaking, the farmers throughout the greater portion of the drouth-stricken area are coming through the trying ordeal in a fairly good condition, with at least their stock of courage unimpaired, and in a position to carry forward their farming operations as vigorously as ever. This is not true of the whole country, but for the most part, being true we fear few of our people realize, and when we say that in an area comprising a dozen or more counties in South Missouri and North Arkansas, there are 10,000 farm people who are in absolute need of daily bread and 50,000 who need assistance, we are not far from the truth. The fact is, the people who are in need of help are the ones who are not getting the benefit of the spring planting, and we will scarcely be believed, yet the truth of the assertion is all too apparent. This section of country is on the southern slope of the Ozarks, where the conditions for general farming are not good, the farms small and widely scattered, and many miles from railroad and market. These adverse conditions are the only resource of the people, many of whom went there in recent years practically without means in the hope of acquiring a modest home on the cheap land, and they were making progress toward that which was the dream of all humanity, when opening up and improving the Ozark region, preparing it for those who will settle there later and escape the hardships that the pioneer must endure. But this terrible drouth fell upon them. Severe as it was in other sections, Southwest Missouri has been the hardest hit. The soil is so light and sandy that it has lost its blighting power first fall and continued longest.

Being in touch with the situation, we have been unable to see how the people there could avoid calling for help, and for months have been expecting to hear the cry, yet they have heroically hung on and carried themselves through the winter. But now the inevitable confronts them; they must have help or they cannot plant a crop this season, and many hundreds must abandon their homes and seek subsistence elsewhere.

The citizens of St. Louis have raised something over \$2000 for the relief of the sufferers, but this is hardly a tenth part as much as is needed. Will not those of

our readers who can do so contribute to the fund that is being raised here for the relief of the farmers of South Missouri? Could the letters of appeal that lie before us as we write be presented to our readers, we doubt not that generous contributions would flow in. One of our readers and contributors, Mrs. Sara Thorp Thomas of Arkansas, has sent in a free-will offering of \$6 for the relief fund, and expresses the wish that it might be \$600. May her wish be realized through the assistance of other RURAL WORLD readers.

### AN EXTRA BUSHEL AN ACRE.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The latest statistics at hand—1899 complete—show that in the United States were grown 154½ millions of acres of corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley and buckwheat. An extra bushel per acre means 154½ millions of bushels of grain, two bushels per each inhabitant, or one and two-thirds of a pound of grain per day each for one month. If fed to hogs, and the grain computed at the accepted rate of ten pounds per bushel, it would make one and one-half billions of pounds of pork.

We might go on and figure out how many cars this grain or pork would load, or what it would bring in market at 50 cents per bushel, but the figures given are enough to make every farmer ask, "Can I grow that extra bushel per acre?" Without a moment's hesitation the answer must be "yes," and we should endeavor to make the increase in this year of grace, 1902.

The writer has been for 20 years a teacher of the science of agriculture, and at the same time has spent every growing season on the farm. He has led in all work in the field; yet he is free to confess that he has often failed to secure the highest possible profitable yield of all crops.

Many things seem to conspire to prevent the largest possible yield every season, but we freely confess that the fault has been in us oftener than in drouth, insects or flood. In 1884 we lost a promising crop of wheat by an "ice blanket" which covered it six inches deep, in 1894 a crop of oats by rust, in 1899 the wheat was short from chinch bugs and in 1901 we had a very short crop of corn from drouth, but in other seasons we lost more by failing to do the "right thing at the right time."

Let me tell of some of these failures. Once we adopted a new plan of making tobacco beds, plants failed and we had to wait until others were done setting and then take refusal plants; so our crop was worth at least \$150 less than if we had made our beds as usual. In 1890 I left my crops for a week to cut grain for neighbors. I made \$50 that week, spent half of it for food to help clean up a neglected crop and had a decreased yield that was really a loss of \$150 more. In 1895 I rented six acres for corn to a careless fellow who allowed his crop to get very weedy. My own ten acres alongside his was clean as a pin. We spent one day harrowing down stubs on my own ten acres, then drilled the wheat; it took three days with disk harrow, barrow and roller to get his six acres in order, and it made as many bushels as the ten next to it. One day's work with roller would have made me forty bushels of wheat worth \$30. Two or three times I have failed to go over the corn with drag or light cultivator after a heavy rain following the last plowing, and in every case the result was a shorter crop than we should have made. We usually attempt to do too much, to go over too much land, and we cannot give the crops the attention they require. The first mistake is made with the first farm work in the spring, that of plowing; the land is broken and the seed is sown, and in every case until just on the eve of our usual time to plant we do not stop to harrow each half day's work, but "wait till the field is done."

When the plowing is done the land is gone over once with the harrow, and plowing has begun; we have not time to go so soon as Jones or Brown, and we never stop to think that there is a range of at least twenty days in the time in which to plant a corn crop anywhere in the great corn belt.

On a certain 12-acre field, planted May 1-5, the cut worms took every stalk by May 25. We harrowed and cross-harrowed, waited a week and harrowed again; another week and another harrowing. It was then June and the ground literally full of cut worms; we waited until June 9 and planted again with the harrow just ahead of the plants. This corn was cultivated twice with five-hoe cultivator. At cutting time there was not a bushel of weeds on the 12 acres, and there were 75 bushels corn per acre. The extra preparations did it, and it paid us more than \$10 a day for each day's work with team and harrow, while we could have hired the work done for \$2 per day. Some years ago I had disked and harrowed 2½ acres of corn stubble for oats. When we took the drill out we found that the rubber tubes were worn out, and after I got my hired man to harrowing the plot again I went to town for new tubes. He did some good-natured laughing at "our oats garden," and at harvest both of us laughed when we cut 140 shocks of oats from the 2½ acres while most of our neighbors failed entirely.

It is possible for every farmer in the country to add one bushel to the yield of the coming corn and oats crop by careful preparation of the soil and thorough cultivation of the crop and I am sure that our farmers, as a rule, never needed the

extra bushel any worse than they do now. Let us hear from others on this subject. Ohio, C. D. LYON.  
OSAGE ORANGE FOR POSTS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: In your issue of Feb. 19th, W. H. Parke wishes to know how long Osage orange fence posts will last. The writer of this spent several years in Collin County, Texas, where he has d'arc grows in forests, from where it is shipped to Dallas for post purposes. There are miles of streets in that city paved with blocks of this timber, where it is considered the most durable timber produced in the United States. I have seen fence posts that the proprietor of the farm told me had been in use for 25 years, that were as sound apparently as ever.

The same man owned a farm wagon made of that material which had been in use for 15 years, the tires on the wheels having only been reset once in that time. It is my opinion that Osage orange is the most desirable timber that grows in North America. It is also one of the most rapid growers and is as valuable for any purpose as the best hickory, being especially adapted for ax and hammer handles.

Mr. Parke will make no mistake in growing this timber, for almost any use. It is a great pity that the section in which it grows naturally is so limited. Farming is progressing rapidly in this western portion of Oklahoma, and in our opinion, the best portion of the territory for various reasons. We have had but little snow, not to exceed three inches during the winter. Settlers are rapidly coming into their claims, and the man with the high-heeled boots and big spurs is being reminded that this is no longer the exclusive home of the coyote and cowboy but the elections that are being held to determine whether the aforesaid man with the boots and spurs shall pasture his own or another's herd on the land. All the elements of the far held in Rogers Mills County have resulted favorable to the herd law people. This presages more school houses, better roads and many other conveniences which cow rustlers are comparatively strangers.

J. R. WELCH.  
Rogers Mills Co., O. T.

### SPRING DAYS AT SEVEN PINES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Sunday and Monday, Feb. 23-24, the temperature in this latitude was away up near the first summer degree, and the conditions of bright sunshine and mild air invited the bees to come forth and enjoy freedom after a close seclusion of several weeks. How soon they show their principles of industry and "home protection." Apis mellifica goes right to a general house cleaning upon the first occasion when the air will permit them to venture out. One month of pretty low temperature kept the little brownies housed up, yet with the appearing of their hosts with the congenial days showed them in average condition.

Owing to the imperfect development of the corn by the severe heat and the long absence of rain last summer, there is much anxiety and uneasiness among farmers as to available seed corn of warranted vitality. All the bothers upon a farm, that of replanting corn is a formidable enterprise. A correspondent in the Globe-Democrat recently made inquiry if seed corn raised two years ago would do for planting this year, and 50 writers replied in that paper that corn of two years' age for seed is a bad thing. The grain has been kept well and is of good, normal growth. Our western farmers have not, as a class, taken the proper interest in saving positively good seed corn, which is an easy task along in September when the corn is maturing. It is all right for seed here, but the doubtful vitality should never be planted or used for seed. Feed it to stock or sell it for bread material. Buy seed corn of those specialists who select the corn early and subject it to a drying process. Better pay any price for superior seed than to risk corn which will develop only 75 or 80 per cent of a stand.

In early February a score of cedar birds appeared one day at Seven Pines, and after a brief rest hurried back southward. These birds represent a class which is graded between the true migratory and those birds which remain permanently in one place. The cedar bird will venture upon long journeys into the cold regions of the north and will then retreat south. The Audubon Magazine states that of all our native birds the cedar birds are the most social and affectionate among themselves. Whoever makes a study of bird life will observe how closely to each other the cedar birds remain in flying or on trees. They are a beautiful bird, of modest, sweet voice, innocency of nature, and they should receive kind treatment everywhere.

Where is the month of February: look for it and behold the honey! I would have to pay in life insurance and invest it in such a way as to make my family safe, but found, while this was nice in theory, it was quite different in practice, and that the only safe, practical way was to buy life insurance, which I did, and have never for one moment regretted it. In the panic of 1894 came the inevitable; home and everything except wife and children were swept away. We turned our faces toward the setting sun to begin life again at the foot of the ladder. This was the time I appreciated my life insurance policy. It stood between my family and want, if I should be called away. It would buy a home, educate my children and care for my wife, if neces-

Clark County, Mo.

JASPER BLINES.

### BUILDING OF VARIOUS INDUSTRIES - LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION - 1904 - ST. LOUIS - MISSOURI - 1905 -



VARIED INDUSTRIES BUILDING.

The Varied Industries Building is a significant structure on the outer perimeter of the picture representing the main view of the Fair. It is one that will strike the beholder immediately after passing the main entrance gate. It will present a facade of 1,300 feet on the north and 525 feet on the east, giving 656,250 feet of exhibition space on the first, or ground floor. It is a colonnaded design embodying a free treatment of the Ionic order. There is an increase in the size of the columns used at the main entrance, but in such style and taste as not to interfere with the general design.

### LOOK AFTER THE ROADS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Now is the time we must be looking after our roads. We must perform our duty as citizens for years to come. As the top soil gets worn off or mixed with the clay beneath the roads, will get worse every year. At least the mud gets more waxy and rolls up on the wheels, when it gets to a certain consistency, till it is impossible to draw a load.

Now, the question comes up, what are we going to do about it? It manifestly will not do to depend on road laws or road overseers entirely. We must each do our share and more. Everyone interested in the question should send for the January Bulletin of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, which is devoted to road improvement. D. Ward King gives his experience in caring for a piece of road along his farm, which is the same as ours, and has proved very satisfactory. His plan is to run a drag made of a split log or two planks pinned together. It is all right for seed here, but the doubtful vitality should never be planted or used for seed. Feed it to stock or sell it for bread material. Buy seed corn of those specialists who select the corn early and subject it to a drying process. Better pay any price for superior seed than to risk corn which will develop only 75 or 80 per cent of a stand.

W. A. STEVENS.  
Cass County, Mo.

### LIFE INSURANCE.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I cannot agree with Mr. C. A. Bird's view of life insurance as expressed in the RURAL WORLD of Feb. 26. Life insurance, while more common among farmers than it was years ago, is still, as a rule, too much neglected. How often have we seen a farmer's family left destitute by the death of the chief provider. Only a year ago a neighbor died, leaving a wife, seven children and a dependent mother, with practically nothing. This man was once quite well-to-do. He had gone in debt for a farm just before hand time, and which forced down the prices of farm products, as well as the value of the farm itself, until he was forced to sell at prices that ruined him. Then came death to him and want to his family—the poor house their destination. This man had been frequently urged while in health to join a fraternal organization and make provisions for his family against such an emergency. He argued along the same line as does Mr. Bird. Today his wife and innocent children are suffering from his neglect. Like this man, the writer himself, while quite a young man, am bitious to own a home, invested all he had and went in debt besides on a farm. Inside of two years after the purchase was made came the drop. Land and its products went down and down in price 50 to 75 per cent, we-wife and I—worked hard to stem the tide setting against us. I saw that unless something turned up sooner or later our little all would be swept from us. Then the question came to me, what of my family if I should die? What of the wife I had promised to provide for and protect? I had many times thought as Mr. Bird suggested, that I could take the money I would have to pay in life insurance and invest it in such a way as to make my family safe, but found, while this was nice in theory, it was quite different in practice, and that the only safe, practical way was to buy life insurance, which I did, and have never for one moment regretted it. In the panic of 1894 came the inevitable; home and everything except wife and children were swept away. We turned our faces toward the setting sun to begin life again at the foot of the ladder. This was the time I appreciated my life insurance policy. It stood between my family and want, if I should be called away. It would buy a home, educate my children and care for my wife, if neces-

W. A. STEVENS.

Cass County, Mo.

### PETTIS COUNTY, MO., NOTES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Most of the wheat looks green and vigorous, but the excessive dry weather during the late fall and early winter did considerable damage.

Stock has come through the winter in fine shape and very little grain has been fed.

Fruit men say that we will have a fine apple crop, but no peaches, and a poor crop of all other fruits. Raspberry plants were all killed by the drouth, and about 50 per cent of the raspberry and blackberry plants.

I wrapped most of my smaller fruit trees, but was unable to look after them for a week or two after our heavy snow, and the rabbits ruined quite a number of them. I sliced some apples and sprinkled with strychnine, and it left my young orchard strewn with dead rabbits, and I think some worthless crows found some of them before I did. I hope so.

It seems odd that our country here is full of land seekers, willing to pay good prices for farms, and our people are selling over each other to get out west or to Oklahoma. Nearly half of our people are having sales; at least, it seems that way from the number of sale bills one sees.

Some farmers are worrying over the prospects for blue grass. They say that it was badly killed out by the drouth, and as it made no seed it will run out, but I never knew it to do so in Kentucky, the home of blue grass.

The questions of independent telephone systems and rural free delivery of the mail are being agitated, and I believe will accomplish much good. With a 'phone in every farmer's house, his mail delivered at his door and the RURAL WORLD to give him the very best up-to-date information on all the interests of his farm, what more would be needed to make the American farmer the most happy, prosperous and contented man on earth? He can stay at home and hear the sermon, address or lecture, and with the wind mill watering his stock and grinding his feed, the burdens and worry become a thing of the past. But there are some who if they were in heaven would think it would be better just a little further along.

J. W. FERRELL.  
Pettis County, Mo.

If only boys would take as kindly to bucking wood as they do to bucking in a football game—but they don't and never will.



VARIED INDUSTRIES BUILDING.

On the main facade, 1,300 feet long, will be a center tower 40 feet high, with flanking towers each about 20 feet high. In the large tower there will be a magnificent electric clock. These towers afford ample space for electrical display and illumination. Numerous entrances are to be on the facade, exclusive of the main entrance in the center. A specially featured entrance will be made at the center of the south front, this entrance being thrown back and a magnificent colonnade formed on either side. The colonnade construction on the main fronts will afford protection for pedestrians from both sun and rain. In the center of the structure will be two large courts, affording light and ventilation to the building.

### BARLEY EXPERIENCE.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I have been reading the inquiries and answers in regard to barley. I will give my experience. Last year I read such letters as Mr. Lyon's, of Ohio, and Mr. Keller, of Arkansas, and concluded that barley was just what I wanted, as I was in need of early hog feed. So I purchased 40 bushels of Success barley, sowed it early spring plowing, as soon as the ground was over. Part of the field I was not able to harrow on account of a heavy rain that night. The seed germinated fairly well, but when the plants were about two inches high I noticed they were turning yellow, and on examination I found the field alive with chinch bugs, which made some time, killing about half the barley. By the time the barley was headed out I had a large crop of young bugs on hand. After destroying half of what remained they went into my corn adjoining, killing a lot of that. What barley the bugs left I turned back into corn, which was a good feed. Some of the best I moved and put in the barn and fed to my hogs.

I would say to Mr. Smith and all others in the chinch bug belt, don't sow barley, as there is no grain the bugs like better.

H. E. SANDERS.  
Caldwell County, Mo.

### BROOM CORN.

A Livingston County (Mo.) RURAL WORLD reader, Mr. T. M. Culbertson, wants to hear from those who have had experience with broom corn as to the amount of seed required per acre, cost of growing, harvesting and preparing the crop for market, the average yield of broom per acre on land that will produce 35 to 40 bushels of corn, and if the seed has any value as stock feed.

Those of our readers who have grown broom corn for market will do Mr. Culbertson and many others a favor by giving the information asked for. Briefly we will state here that broom corn is planted and cultivated much as is sorghum when grown for syrup making. In rows about 12 inches apart in the row or in drill from 30 to 75 seeds to the rod. A bushel of good, well-cleaned seed will plant 15 to 20 acres. The season for planting is May 1 to June 15. Like sorghum, the young plants make a slow growth until six or eight inches high, and must be handled carefully; after that the growth is more rapid, and the plant is much more able to withstand chinch bugs, which are fond of the young buds, and to resist drouth. Cultivation is similar to that given sorghum and corn.

Harvesting begins by "breaking over," which consists in breaking the tops of two rows toward each other diagonally, so that the stalks of one row cross those of the other, forming a sort of platform or table. The bend is made about two and one-half feet from the ground. This "breaking over" is done to prevent the brush bending down under the weight of the maturing seed, and to keep the brush permanently bent, which makes it worthless for broom making.

The cutting of the brush from the stalk is done while it is yet green and the seed immature, hence the seed is not worth much for feed. A good yield will be about one ton of stalks to three acres. There is considerable labor attending the "breaking over" and other operations before the brush is ready for shipment, but just what the cost of production is we are unable to state. Doubtless some of our readers will enlighten us on that point.

Farmers should study to increase the value of the manure made on the farm.

Nothing will purify and keep a stable so free from odors as the free use of dry earth.



## The Dairy

Hon. Chas. A. Adams, representative of Livingston County in the State Legislature, died at his home in Chillicothe, Mo., March 11. Col. Adams was one of Missouri's pioneer creamery men, he having built the first creamery in the state. At one time, back in the cream-gathering days, he owned and operated a number of creameries in Livingston and Linn Counties and turned out goods that captured first honors at the St. Louis and other great fairs, and was in much demand. Col. Adams was one of the small number of Missouri dairy men that met in Kansas City in September, 1890, and formed the Missouri Dairyman's Association. He was elected Vice-President of the organization at that meeting.

At Jefferson City, during the last session of the Legislature, Col. Adams worked hard for the passage of the present law creating a Chair of Dairy Husbandry in the Missouri Agricultural College, and for other legislation in the interest of the dairy industry. He was 64 years old.

### SOME SKIM MILK CALVES.

The picture shown on this page is from a photograph taken by Mr. R. H. Pethbridge, and shows a bunch of calves raised by Mr. Arthur Ware of Butler, Ill., on sweet separator skim milk and hay. The calves ranged from seven to nine months of age when the picture was taken, Feb. 13, and while the picture does not show them to the best advantage, they are a good, thrifty bunch, such as any farmer would be proud to own. Mr. Pethbridge says: "They compare favorably with others which had whole milk and in fact there is none in the neighborhood that equals them."

But the striking fact in connection with this bunch of ten calves is not shown in the picture, yet is as plain as "the nose on a man's face" to one who thinks and uses a lead pencil. During the average period of eight months from the birth of these calves up to the time when the picture was taken, their dam each gave, probably, not less than 4,000 pounds of milk over and above what was needed by the calves during the first few weeks of their lives and until they could be put on a skim milk and hay ration. With a farm separator in use, the cream from this milk if sold to a creamery at prevailing prices, brought not less than \$20 and possibly \$40, per cow. During that time the calves, being fed principally on skim milk, were growing into a value equal to the cost of keeping the cows for a year, and also practically equal to the value of calves that had been given all the milk of their dams.

Do you see the point? Well, it is just this: Keeping a cow just for the calf and at a yearly cost equal to the value of the calf at a year old is pretty poor business; but when one can make the calf, fed on skim milk, meet the cost of keeping the cow and get \$20 to \$40 per year for cream or butter sold in addition, the case is different. Not all dairymen do this, but all can come close to it if they will figure on it and then put their figuring into practice. A farm separator is one of the essential helps in securing the result.

### USE A GOOD DAIRY BULL.

When a farmer decides to make dairying a part of his farm work he should also decide to use the means necessary to make this branch of his work as successful as his other branches. The first step to do this means to secure, either by breeding or purchase, a herd of cows that will produce the largest amount of milk rich in butter fat at the lowest cost for feed. Few men can buy such cows, for they are not usually for sale; those who have cows to sell do not sell them for one; they sell their culls. They are not to blame for this, for it is to their interest to keep the best, and there is no moral wrong in looking after one's own interest, says Wm. Conway in the Prairie Farmer. The would-be dairymen is therefore driven to breeding his herd, beginning of course with the best he can buy, but relying on the heifers produced to raise his standard. There are good cows in all breeds and there are occasionally good ones that are without breeding at all, but these are in the nature of sports, merely, and such milkers are hardly to be estimated. The facts are, however, that a man in the position indicated cannot afford not to buy one, and that the prices charged for them are not high, but on the contrary quite low when one considers what they will do for him. A good bull from a dairy standpoint is therefore essential to the work of breeding heifers that will be profitable as milk producers. Many think they cannot afford to buy such a bull and that the price asked for them is too high. The facts are, however, that a man in the position indicated cannot afford not to buy one, and that the prices charged for them are not high, but on the contrary quite low when one considers what they will do for him.

The shortest way to this end is by the use of a bull descended from animals that have long been noted as large producers along dairy lines. A good bull from a dairy standpoint is therefore essential to the work of breeding heifers that will be profitable as milk producers. Many think they cannot afford to buy such a bull and that the price asked for them is too high. The facts are, however, that a man in the position indicated cannot afford not to buy one, and that the prices charged for them are not high, but on the contrary quite low when one considers what they will do for him.

### Old as the Pyramids

And as little changed by the ages, is Scrofula, than which no disease, save Consumption, is responsible for a larger mortality, and Consumption is its outgrowth.

It affects the glands, the mucous membranes, tissues and bones; causes bunces in the neck, catarrhal troubles, rickets, inflamed eyelids, sore ears, cutaneous eruptions, etc.

### Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Thoroughly eradicate scrofula and build up the system that has suffered from it.

## WRITE ME A POSTAL

LEARN HOW TO GET WELL.

No. Money is Wanted—Take All the Risk. You are wronging yourself in neglecting to send for my book, you who need help. Perhaps prejudice deters you; but note that I ask no money. I take all the risk myself. A physician who makes such an offer must have learned how to cure—don't you know it?

I alone am the loser if I fail. You are the gainer if I cure.

Merely say which book you want. With it I send an order on your druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. I will authorize him to let you test it for a month. If you are satisfied then, the cost is \$5.50. If not, I will pay him myself.

I mean that exactly. I simply ask the chance to prove what my remedy can do. My records for five years show that 29 out of each 40 who took the six bottles paid for them. Yet no dissatisfied patient is ever asked to pay.

Don't you want to know more about a remedy like that?

I have spent a lifetime in learning how to strengthen the inside nerves. My success comes from bringing back the nerve power that creates the vital organs. I make weak organs strong by giving them the power to act. My method always succeeds, save where some condition like cancer makes a cure impossible. Without this nerve strength one never can be well.

Read my book anyway. You owe that to yourself. Then get the remedy or not, as you choose.

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, Box 528, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

Inconsiderable when the cost of production is taken into account. If one will view the matter in this way he will readily see that the handle of the jug is toward him in the trade and that he is getting much the best of the bargain even though he should pay a good deal more money for a good bull than he is likely to be obliged to pay. A beginning with the best can be made by the novice at a very slight expense as compared with the cost to those who provided the means for making the beginning.

GOOD MISSOURI HOLSTEINS. In a recent official test of Holstein-Friesian cows, three members of the herd owned by M. E. Moore of Cameron, Mo., made records as follows:

Petria 2d's Josephine 56594, aged 3 years, 1 month, 10 days; days after calving, 16; milk, 23.3 lbs.; butter fat, 12.98 lbs.; equivalent butter, 80 per cent fat, 18 lbs. 2.8 oz., or 15 lbs. 2.5 oz. 85.7 per cent fat. Owner, M. E. Moore.

Shadybrook Gerben Abbecker 2d 52765, aged 2 years, 2 months, 5 days; days after calving, 22; milk, 31.4 lbs.; butter fat, 11.98 lbs.; equivalent butter, 80 per cent fat, 15 lbs. 12.9 oz., or 13 lbs. 12.1 oz. 85.7 per cent fat. Owner, M. E. Moore.

Belle Setke Josephine 56593, aged 2 years, 10 months, 15 days; days after calving, 9; milk, 23.6 lbs.; butter fat, 9.98 lbs.; equivalent butter, 80 per cent fat, 12 lbs. 7.7 oz., or 11 lbs. 10.4 oz. 85.7 per cent fat. Owner, M. E. Moore.

We have been most favorably impressed with a very ingenious machine for making woven wire fence in the field, the Duplex, Automatic Steel Frame, Built-up, Woven Wire Fence Machine, manufactured by Kitchman Brothers of Muncie, Indiana, whose advertisement appears elsewhere in this paper.

From the standpoint of fence making qualifications or economy to the owner of one of these machines it is surely unequalled. It is so simple in construction, any one can operate it. It allows its owner to make fence at actual cost of wire, also to utilize line wires and barbed wire of old fences if desired. It is automatic in every sense of the word. All the operator has to do is to set it up, turn the crank and the machine weaves the fence.

The fence it makes is up to all requirements, in fact, in nearly all cases, is equal to more than is ever required, and will turn out not only large and vicious stock, but poultry, rabbits and pigs. Being made on the ground the fence fits the surface of the ground, or even, the machine being so made admitting the weaving of barbed wire into the fabric either for top or bottom margin wires or both is an advantage readily appreciated by fence builders. The manufacturers claim this machine to be the result of their fifteen years' study and experience, and that it is perfection itself. The fact that more than 100 styles of farm and ornamental fence can be made with the machine, and the large number of sales reported bear them out in this statement. That they have boundless confidence in their invention is shown by their offer to send a machine out for six days' trial. It will be to your interest to send for one of their catalogs, which are free, mentioning this paper.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Broom Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 2c

The bull at the head of a dairy herd should be a good one, and the best of the herd is moving. Not only this, but the bull indicates the mind of the owner of the herd. The scrub dairymen uses a scrub bull and all his ways are scrub ways. A new may be a sharp trader and capable of buying good cows, but he will never be a good dairymen until he has a good bull at the head of his herd. A good bull will get good calves even out of poor cows, and as every calf will have half his blood, the bull is rightly called one half the herd.—Hood Farm Topics.

One of the most notable signs of the present good times, is the large amount of goods sent at the freight depots all over the country, coming direct from such large mail order houses as Marvin Smith Co. of Chicago. The farmers who deal with this firm say that they can always depend on fair treatment, and a large saving in cost, going almost as far as \$2 spent with the local dealer.

WRITE FOR THIS BOOK.—Julius Andrae & Sons Co. Telephone Makers, Milwaukee, Wis., have compiled a book of instructions for the construction of farm telephones. The subject is discussed in a very matter-of-fact sort of way, and contains information regarding telephones, material and plans for building the complete line. Any reader interested in farm telephones in any way should write the Andrae Company for a copy of this book. It will be sent free of charge.

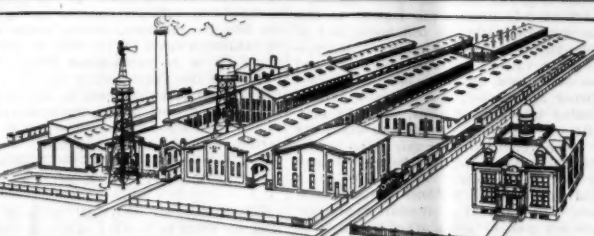


SKIM MILK AND HAY-FED CALVES. Raised by Arthur Ware, Butler, Ill.—Photographed by R. H. Pethbridge, St. Louis.

Prof. McKay of the Iowa Agricultural College says that at the college it takes \$25 to feed the ordinary cow for a year. At the school an account is kept with each cow, and she is charged with all the food she consumes and credited with all the butter she produces. The practice of keeping an accurate account in this way has led to a thorough weeding out of the herd, but when it was begun it was found that there were some cows in the college herd that gave a clear profit of \$50 per head, while there were others that ran in debt a few dollars each year; that is, they did not yield enough butter to pay for their feed. We have frequently urged upon our dairy readers the necessity for handling cows in such a way that a strict account might be kept of them. It is no new thing to learn that many cows thought to be profitable are really not so, but are of the "star-board" kind, that never miss a meal nor pay a cent—in the way of a profit. No dairymen should try to carry on the business without keeping an account with each cow that shall be sufficiently accurate to decide the question whether the individual cow is an advantage to the herd or a disadvantage to it.—Dairy and Creamery.

The woman who can make good butter once a week is to be commended, but the one who can make it uniformly good every day in the week need look no further for a profitable vocation.

Mother's Milk and "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" the best remedy for Children Teething.



THE STOVER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Freeport, Illinois, well known to the readers of our paper, have just completed a new and modern factory, which is entirely the result of the legitimate and healthy growth of one of the best and most favorably known manufacturing institutions of this country. The Stover people had repeatedly enlarged their old factory and increased their facilities from time to time until they were about the largest people in the business. When they introduced the famous Samson wind mill several years ago, and took such a long step forward in wind mill construction, the instant popularity and enormous demand taxed the old factory beyond its limit to supply and they were

literally forced to build their new factory. Taking a measure of their trade, they have made this factory to cover six acres of ground. It consists of a group of buildings each specially adapted to the making of a particular part, all of which eventually come together in the great assembly room. The annual capacity of this new factory is 75,000 wind mills. This makes the Stover factory the largest of its kind in the world. The equipment is the best that long experience, abundant capital and inventive genius can bring together. The result should be, as it is, a very superior product. Write them for their latest catalog on the Samson and other products. Address The Stover Mfg. Co., 524 River Street, Freeport, Illinois.

**"Thrashin' Time."**

When you come to the RUMELY, Stop! That is the place to make your stand if you are interested in thrashing. Why do we exult over the name? We know, and you know, it stands for a success. We cover the ground when it comes to thrashing.

**The New Rumely Separator**

with the various modern attachments, leaves nothing to be desired. Its specialties are: 1. Fast threshing. 2. Clean threshing. 3. Clean in saving. 4. Turning grain out in proper form. 5. Adaptability to all kinds of grain and seed. 6. Simplicity of construction. Durability. The Rumely Rear-Geared Traction Engine, with all the above, satisfies the farmer's wants. In these you have the best product of our skill and experience; the one perfect threshing outfit upon the market. You should have our catalog. We send it upon request.

**M. RUMELY CO., La Porte, Ind.**

**To Every Owner of a Horse**

Our system of selling carriages and harness direct from the factory should interest every owner of a horse. It means not only a substantial saving, but a greater assortment to select from and the guarantee of a high grade vehicle.

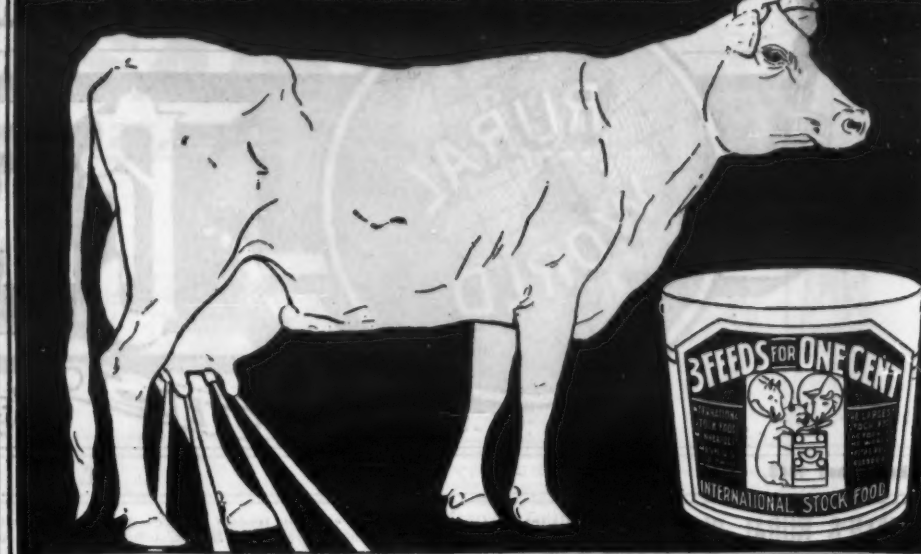
**We Sell Carriages at Factory Cost**

with only a slight profit added. This system is saving thousands of dollars for horse owners in every part of the country. It will save money for you. Instead of two profits going into the jobbers and dealers pockets, they will go into yours. We give a positive guarantee with each purchase that if the carriage does not suit, you can return it to us and we will pay freight charges both ways. We also sell harness robes, etc., direct from the factory under the same guarantee.

Write today for catalogue containing full particulars with illustrations.

**The COLUMBUS CARRIAGE & HARNESS CO.**  
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P. O. Box 772.  
St. Louis, Mo.  
P. O. Box 54.  
Write to nearest office.

## DO YOU WANT MORE MILK?



### GAINED 33 1/2 PER CENT. IN MILK.

International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

NORTHFIELD, MINNESOTA.

GENTLEMEN:—It gives me pleasure to voluntarily offer my testimonial in regard to my experience in feeding "International Stock Food." I fed it to my cows all winter, and think that the milk yield was at least one-third greater than it otherwise would have been, and the cows are looking better than they ever have. I should consider a cow's rations incomplete without "International Stock Food."

Respectfully yours,

T. O. STEWART.

Breeder of A. J. C. C. Jerseys.

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FOR YOU AND EVERY READER OF THIS PAPER. This Book Contains 183 Large Colored Engravings of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, etc. It cost us \$3000 to have our Artists and Engravers make the engravings. It contains a fully illustrated Veterinary Department that will save you hundreds of dollars. Gives description and history of the Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry. The Editor of this Paper will tell you that you ought to have a copy of our fully illustrated book for reference. We will give you \$14.00 worth of "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" if you send us your name and address. This book is not sent to you until you have answered the 3 questions and written us at once for the book.

1st—Name this Paper. 2nd—How much stock have you? 3rd—Did you ever see "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD"? If so, how much? If not, how much do you want? Answer the 3 questions and write us at once for the book.

Largest Stock Food Factory in the World. Capital Paid in, \$1,000,000.00.



DEALERS, SELL THESE ON A SPOT CASH GUARANTEE. INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD. INTERNATIONAL WORM POWDER. INTERNATIONAL POLIOY FODDER. INTERNATIONAL HOUSE KILLER. INTERNATIONAL COLIC CURE. INTERNATIONAL HARNESS SOAP. INTERNATIONAL HEAVE CURE. INTERNATIONAL PINE HEALING OIL, ETC.

**\$50 That's a SHARPLES**

Guarantee superior to those who know, and others should write for catalogue No. 100. Free vehicle trailer on "Business Directory" free for the asking. P. M. Sharples, Chicago, Ill. West Chester, Pa.

**HAVE YOU SEEN THE Jack of All Trades?**

—2nd hundreds of other jobs with the strength of 15 men. Most Convenient and useful power ever invented. Costs only TWO cents per hour to run. Especially adapted to farm work.

IT IS A NEW ENGINE MADE BY Fairbanks Morse & Company

Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Ore.

**On a Hill ELLWOOD WIRE FENCE**

stretch every foot, perfectly, lasts a lifetime. All styles, six heights. Sold everywhere. If your dealer hasn't it, write to AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE CO., Chicago, New York, San Francisco, Denver.

**The Middleman's MONEY**

Makes the Fence No Better.

Then why pay him a lot of extra money? Why not save that amount by buying from us direct at wholesale prices? We do not impair the quality to make our fence cheap. In fact, we depend upon the quality to hold our trade. We couldn't sell the

**ADVANCE FENCE**

as cheaply as we do if we had to sell it through the dealer. When you buy from us you only pay one profit. When you buy from the dealer you pay two profits. Send postal card for circulars and prices.

**Advance Fence Co., 110 W. St., Peoria, Ill.**

**A REMINDER.**

Time to buy that carriage or buggy. We make a full line of all styles of carriages and buggies. We save you dealer and jobber profits. Enough said. Write for 200 small catalog. Mailed free.

**Kalamazoo Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co., Station 14, Kalamazoo, Mich.**

Pleasure of the Free Trial Plan.

**Important to Dairy Farmers**

The DAVIS is the best SEPARATOR manufactured. It is the most simple. It is the most durable. It does the best work. Write to us and we will demonstrate these facts to you.

Send for Catalogue Agents Wanted

**Davis Cream Separator Co., 99-102 West Jackson St., Chicago, Ill.**

**ABORTION Retention of Placenta and Failure to Breed.**

Kellogg's Ovarian Powder is a positive cure for these diseases. Write for circular. Address: H. W. KELLOGG CO., St. Paul, Minn.

**CASH AND CORN**

naturally come to the man who runs one of these Double Row Disc Cultivators. One man can take this tool and cultivate 200 acres of land easier and keep it cleaner than 50 acres by the old method. Can be set to adjust itself to uneven widths of corn rows, and to plow corn two and three times.

Let us send you full information about our line of farm, plow, harrow, cultivators, etc. All in our free catalogue. Write for it.

**ST. JOSEPH PLOW COMPANY, Dept. A, St. Joseph, Mo.**

**Do You Use Water?**

Then you need power to run your house or barn. The RIFE Hydraulic Engine is the best. It runs on water. Never stops. Requires no oil or kerosene. Sold on 30 day trial. Send for free book.

**RIFE ENGINE CO., 129 Liberty St., New York.**

**29 YEARS SELLING DIRECT.**

We are the largest manufacturers of vehicles and harness in the world. We sell direct to consumers, and we have been doing business in this way for 29 years.

**WE HAVE NO AGENTS**

but ship anywhere for examination guaranteeing satisfaction. You are not obliged to purchase. We make 100 styles of vehicles and styles of harness. Our prices represent the cost of material and making, plus one profit. Our large free catalogue shows complete lines. Send for it.

No. 70 Open Stages. Price, \$100. Kelly rubber tires. Price, \$1.00 each. Kelly rubber tires. Price, \$1.00 each.

**Elkhart Carriage & Harness Manufacturing Co., Elkhart, Ind.**

**OUR ADVANCE AGENT \$11.50**

Double Board Hardened Steel Plow, hard as glass all over. The best plow on earth at any price. 14 in. \$10.50. 16 in. \$11.50. 18 in. \$12.50. 20 in. \$13.50. 22 in. \$14.50. 24 in. \$15.50. 26 in. \$16.50. 28 in. \$17.50. 30 in. \$18.50. 32 in. \$19.50. 34 in. \$20.50. 36 in. \$21.50. 38 in. \$22.50. 40 in. \$23.50. 42 in. \$24.50. 44 in. \$25.50. 46 in. \$26.50. 48 in. \$27.50. 50 in. \$28.50. 52 in. \$29.50. 54 in. \$30.50. 56 in. \$31.50. 58 in. \$32.50. 60 in. \$33.50. 62 in. \$34.50. 64 in. \$35.50. 66 in. \$36.50. 68 in. \$37.50. 70 in. \$38.50. 72 in. \$39.50. 74 in. \$40.50. 76 in. \$41.50. 78 in. \$42.50. 80 in. \$43.50. 82 in. \$44.50. 84 in. \$45.50. 86 in. \$46.50. 88 in. \$47.50. 90 in. \$48.50. 92 in. \$49.50. 94 in. \$50.50. 96 in. \$51.50. 98 in. \$52.50. 100 in. \$53.50.

We have other 10 inch plows for \$10.00. Guaranteed, to wear or money refunded. Send for Free Catalogue of 100 styles of plows and 100 styles of harrows. Also 100 styles of rollers, and 100 styles of mowers. 100 styles of rakes, and 100 styles of scrapers. 100 styles of dozers, and 100 styles of graders. 100 styles of crushers, and 100 styles of mills. 100 styles of pumps, and 100 styles of engines. 100 styles of fans, and 100 styles of blenders. 100 styles of grinders, and 100 styles of crushers. 100 styles of rollers, and 100 styles of mills. 100 styles of pumps, and 100 styles of engines. 100 styles of fans, and 100 styles of blenders. 100 styles of grinders, and 100 styles of crushers.

**Elkhart Carriage & Harness Manufacturing Co., Elkhart, Ind.**

**THE U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR**

HOLDS **World's Record**

50 CONSECUTIVE RUNS: Average Test of Skim Milk, .0138

At the Pan-American Model Dairy, 1901.

No other separator has ever been able to approach this record.

Send for free pamphlets

**Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.**

**FENCE! STRONGEST MADE**

Right, Left, and Center. Built by the Farmer at Wholesale Prices. Fully Illustrated. Catalogue Free. COLUMBIAN FENCE CO., Box 12, Winchester, Indiana, U. S. A.

**W. C. T. U.**

We can't tell you how to restrain the rising generation of stock. Do you see? **PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., ADRIAN, MICH.**

**This Tubular Fence Post**

Made of Galvanized Metal. Will last a lifetime. Will not rust, rot, or burn. Will last a lifetime—takes any kind of wire fence. For farm, lawn, cemetery, etc. Made plain or ornamental. Circulars and model sent free.

**Bloomfield Wg. Co., Box 43, Bloomfield, Ind.**

**FACTORY TO FARM**

at wholesale prices. The best fence on earth. Catalogue free.

**The Cleveland Fence Co., Cleveland, Ohio**

**Genuine C. C. Co.'s PATENT EDGE CORRUGATED ROOFING**

makes a perfectly tight joint with one corrugated side. Only 3 lbs. per square. With others 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

**Kansas City Roofing & Corrugating Co., 312-320 W. 1st St., Kansas City, Mo.**

**Do You Use Water?**

Then you need power to run your house or barn. The RIFE Hydraulic Engine is the best. It runs on water. Never stops. Requires no oil or kerosene. Sold on 30 day trial. Send for free book.

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**ROCKFORD, ILL.**

**CATALOGUE**

**OCT 902**

**J. C. & SONS,**  
**Marblehead,**  
**Maz.**



Out of the best Bates bred cows in Missouri. \*Send to M. SOOTER for catalogue  
LOCKWOOD, MO.







**A Rat**  
in the coffee bin—not a pleasant thought, yet when coffee is kept open in bulk who knows what different "things" come climbing and floating in?

**Lion Coffee**  
put up in sealed packages insures cleanliness, uniform quality, freshness and delicious flavor.

## Home Circle

Written for the RURAL WORLD.  
THE KINGDOM.

"The Kingdom of God is within you."  
Luke 17-21.

The realm of peace lieth not afar,  
Nor is it found by the way of death;  
It is not up in some distant star,  
Which you only reach as you lose your breath.

But the soul must seek to find the place,  
And put away its doubts and fears,  
Must wear a calm—not anxious face—  
Nor seek with hurried step, through tears.

Must rise above the noise that grinds  
The souls of men to a powdery waste;  
Must calmly seek until it finds  
God's Kingdom near, and its own place.

Sedalia, Mo. MAY MYRTLE.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.  
BILLY WATKINS.

"I'll leave it to Billy Watkins and Tom Baker."

"So will I," said the other boys. "We are willing to leave it to Billy, for we know he will tell the truth about it, for he will not lie! He could not if he would, his teacher asserts. He says that he can trust him to tell the truth about anything, for he never knew him to tell a falsehood. She says he was trained to always tell the truth, no matter what the consequences were."

So it was left to Billy Watkins to settle a very serious question between a lot of school boys; and the whole matter was satisfactorily decided by him. Just because he could be trusted by every one that knew him, none doubted his word under any circumstances.

The secret of the whole matter was, his mother had taught him to never tell a falsehood under any circumstances. He had so gained his love and entire confidence in his boyhood days while in the "trade" that he could not disobey her or do anything that would displease his mother. Her wish was everything to him. Thus having gained his confidence she kept it by always treating him as a friend, and in all the affairs of their lives, it was always, "My son, let us do this," or "We had better not do that," "My dear boy, we could not have done that," or "We could have done it," "My son, you know what we think of such things." It was always "we," thus keeping her as a part of herself, and always under her special guidance.

Let me tell you of one circumstance with which I was personally acquainted, as an eye witness: One day the other boys in the neighborhood wanted Billy to go out with them on the lawn to play ball. His mother told him he could go, and if she wanted him she would call him. "All right," said he, "I'll come when you call me."

Now, it so happened that his mother had need of him before the game was finished; but he went when he heard his mother call; he told up his hand to her in recognition of her call, and told the boys that his mother wanted him and that he must go, that he had promised her he would go home when she called.

"Oh, pretend you didn't hear her," said the other boys. "I wouldn't be tied to any woman's apron strings. Play the game out anyhow. She won't know you heard her."

"Oh, but I did hear her and I will not let my mother for any game or to please any one. I never have told her a falsehood and never will. I believe if some of you were tied to your mother's apron strings you would be the better for it. Boys tied to their mothers' apron strings never go wrong. I will not stay to finish the game."

And he did not, for he came directly to his mother and told her what he had said to the other boys. I was very much pleased to see the loving confidence and companionship between mother and son. She had begun right with her son and began at the right time. Billy is a man now, and one that any mother could well be proud of. He is a man that has the confidence of all those he comes in contact with. Every one loves and trusts him. His word is all any child requires. He has the same loving trust now in his manhood, and is trusted just the same among his acquaintances as he was when a boy. He was one of the boys that was not reared under the lash, as his mother has told me she never gave him a whipping in his life, but contrived him with the power of trustful love, the magic power of love and trust.

Oh, that there were more just such mothers and just such boys as Billy Watkins. There could be if mother would only use more patience, more love, and gain her children's love and trust and confidence by being herself what she wants her children to be. Let her be patient, truthful, honest, setting them the example she wishes them to follow by practice as well as precept. Mother will have no use for the whip if she commences soon enough with her training, never letting her children require the rod to obtain for her obedience. She can gain their obedience better by gaining their confidence and love. Never, no, never, spank a baby. ROSA AUTUMN.

Fayette Co., Ill.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.  
A TRUE STORY.

One of the best writers of the RURAL WORLD says "These sketches, related in our crude diction, are only intended to induce others to concentrate more thought on the past history of their own localities and at the same time bring in review the traditional reminiscences of our home history." If "Dye" had not had that remark in his sketch I never would have thought of trying to write this story.

The letters in the RURAL WORLD are all interesting. I so much enjoyed Mrs. Ella Carpenter's article—and wonder if there could be such a brute of a husband as she told us of. Mrs. Singleton's "Glimpses of the Bucket-Shops" was to the point—let us try to go as far back as 1828, there might have been seen what I have heard called a "prairie schooner."

It was coming from the east with its precious cargo. It stopped half a mile east of Danville, Mo. The cargo consisted of a father and mother and the dear little sister. How sweet time passed for them! They were delighted to find on landing the comfortable residence of a near relative with a warm and cheerful greeting and a warmer welcome. They had come in the prairie schooner from Clark county, Kentucky, where they had lived for many years. The sister (the relative was a sister) made haste to spread the best linen cloth and the dainty napkins with the best china. Then good things were served and all were refreshed. As night drew on they sank into "tired nature's sweet restorer—balmy sleep."

After stopping a short time with his sister the father took a look at the country, for his mission to Missouri was to purchase land and make a home for his family. He bought 80 acres, all he could pay for then. As time went by, economy and industry soon put enough money in his pocket to purchase another 80, and very soon another, and so on until he had many hundred acres in his possession and a large family of sons and daughters. The descendants of this father and mother are now grandchildren, great-grandchildren and great-great-grandchildren, and are living within a radius of a few miles of the old homestead which is still owned and occupied by a grandson. Many of them are readers of the RURAL WORLD. All are farmers and are doing well, and do not, like many others, want to sell or rent the farm and move to town and the "never-ends."

These characteristics belonging to every family, this pioneer family transmitted to their descendants integrity, frugality and many other good traits of character that are felt and acknowledged in this community to-day.

We get a pebble in the brook and the circle widens and widens. Just so with the pure principles planted by those early settlers; they are still radiating and their posterity rise up and call them blessed. Montgomery Co., Mo. MRS. A. P.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.

WHY NOT CRIMP OUR HAIR?

I have been a silent reader of the RURAL WORLD for some time. Will you allow me a small corner of the Home Circle in which to give "Bachelor" a few hints? No, I won't detain you long, but I wish to ask Mr. Bachelor, if he means to get to be an "old maid," but I've been crimping her hair, making her better looking, I see no reason why she can't be permitted to "crimp" it in peace. I think it is every woman's duty to look as attractive as possible, whether single or married, and I know that if women crimp their hair, entertain callers and find time to make calls, etc. And they haven't a hired girl, either; nor is their housework neglected. No, Mr. Bachelor, I am not the old maid whom you saw frowning at you. I shall have to live over several summers and winters before I get to be an "old maid," but I've been "crimping" my hair and keeping house for four years or perhaps a little more. There, I see a shadow of the waste basket, so no more for this time.

Laclede Co., Mo. MISS BLUE EYES.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.

TO LAUNDER LACE CURTAINS.

Into one gallon of cold, soft water shave one cake of soap (any of the good laundry soaps will do), but not homemade soap. Then add a dime's worth of borax and stir well. Set on the stove and heat slowly until all is dissolved. Then let it come to a boil, remove from the fire and set to cool a few minutes. The next morning there will be a soft soap and ready for use. Now to four gallons of lukewarm water add a pint or more of the soft soap. Have your curtains well shaken, so as to have all the dust out that is possible, but think, but they are much easier frozen than the B. Plymouths and Minors.

How have you managed them? ANSW.—Well, I never keep a hen longer than two years, unless I want them for sitting. Leghorn pullets hatched the last of May began laying the last of December. I have three houses and do not allow more than 20 hens to roost at any one place. These houses are 8 feet wide and 30 feet long, 8 feet high in front and 4 in the rear. I keep the house clean and the white wash, cut corn fodder or shredded fodder so as to keep the hens off the cold ground. On very bad days I feed and water in the house. I feed whole wheat in the morning and shelled corn at night. I water about 10 P. M., when it is very rough and frozen outside.

To what do you attribute your success? ANSW.—Regularly in feed and water, putting in fresh litter so as to keep the chickens clean.

How many eggs did you get in January and February? ANSW.—In January 72, that sold for \$1.75, and in February 70, that sold for \$1.75. I have no chickens to freeze, though the house is only of inch boards with cracks covered with strips.

The food of fowls is usually concentrated and the droppings contain both liquid and solid and hence are stronger than those of any other animal.

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